

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo PIBIC

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Service (sector)

Uveitis and AIDS

Nº CEP

The effects of posterior subtenon injection of corticosteroids in patients with uveitis.

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Purpose: To determine the effects of posterior subtenon injection of corticosteroids in a series of patients with uveitis.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed charts of 12 consecutive patients (19 eyes, 23 injections) who had received posterior subtenon injections of triamcinolone acetonide (Kenalog C 40mg – 6 patients, 11 injections) or Methylprednisolone acetate (Depomedrol C 40 mg – 6 patients, 12 injections) for treatment of intermediate uveitis (8 patients), behest's disease (1 patient), Vogt – Koyanagi – Harada (1 patient), retinal vasculites (1patient) and rheumatoid arthritis (1 patient).

Results: Mean follow-up was 3 months. The visual acuity (ETDRS) improved in at least one eye in 92% (11) of the patients. We performed bilateral injection in 8 patients and 2 patients received two injections in each eye. Six patients (50%) improved on line and 42% of the patients improved at least 3 lines. Median time to improvement was three weeks. Increase of IOP (> 20 mmHg) occurred in 42% of the patients (5 patients, 8 eyes), with a mean of 31 mmHg (range of 21-36 mmHg). It was more frequent in the children and in the kenalog C group, with onset at a mean of 2.5 weeks. Patients with no increase of IOP (>20 mmHg) had a mean age of 36 years, compared with 10,5 years for the corticosteroid responde. The patients received more than one injection did not develop significant increase in the IOP.

Conclusion: A subtenon injection of corcosteroids appears to be an effective treatment for decreased vision associated with some types of uveitis, but it may contribute to increase in IOP in some patients, specially in children.